

THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1952

STRUCK COPIES
OF
EARLY AMERICAN
COINS

BY
RICHARD D. KENNEY

PUBLISHED BY
WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.
NEW YORK

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Copyright, 1952, by Wayte Raymond, Inc.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Subscription Price, \$3.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada

Vol. 19; No. 1

New York, January-February, 1952

Whole No. 141

Struck Copies of Early American Coins

PRICE \$1.00 POSTPAID

This very fine monograph is the first of our new series. Regular subscribers will receive it as part of their yearly subscription.

The March-April Journal will contain "The Coins of George VI" a complete specialized list of all the coins struck by the British Commonwealth of Nations during the reign of George VI.

Other New Publications

The Coins and Tokens of Canada. Third Edition. An illustrated list of all the types of Canadian coins and tokens from 1670 to date, including the official mint reports from 1858 to 1950. With a complete specialization of the Decimal Coinage.

Large 8 vo. paper cover. Price \$1.00.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS

By RICHARD D. KENNEY

The middle of the nineteenth century may be characterized as the period of the rapid adolescence of American numismatics. For then, the study and collecting interests burst upon the horizon with a feverish glory yet to be rivalled. Under the cloak of keen competition dynamic interest in numismatic Americana was maintained on an exceedingly high level. The logical result was a vitality in colonial coins, politicals, medals, and tokens—a vitality that in some measure would be highly desirable today.

When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion—copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the “feel” are certain to establish proof of an electrotype or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A ‘Bolen’ or a ‘Wyatt’ is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century’s auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after—the very same pieces that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine.

In the listing that follows, many pieces have been deliberately omitted. The copies and fabrications of C. Wyllys Betts and the entire series of souvenir copies of Tom Elder are too numerous to mention here and are deserving of separate studies.

WYATT’S COPIES

Thomas Wyatt, as much as we can learn, lived in New York’s Mercer Street in the 1840-1860 period. Aside from reproducing Massachusetts silver coins, he was an active numismatist as evidenced from the frequency of his mention in named sales catalogues. He was at one time associated with Professor Daniel E. Groux in making reproductions of rare U.S. medals.

Wyatt’s copies are known in both silver and copper. According to a statement in the Morse sale, sold by Bangs, Merwin in 1860, only twelve sets were then known to have been struck in silver. The copper ones, it was believed, were made by Edwin Bishop who acquired Wyatt’s dies. The famous Clay sale catalogue of 1871 is the first illustrated record of Wyatt’s pieces. These may be detected, in the case of the New England



shilling and sixpence, by the use of horizontal lines which Wyatt placed in the dies as he copied the engravings from Felt's "An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency" published in 1839 which in turn was copied from Folke's English Coinage published in 1763. The pieces are similar to but cannot be directly attributed to given Crosby numbers. Attention is invited to the American Numismatic Society's Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 103 by Sydney P. Noe, where Wyatt's copies are more fully discussed on pp. 50-55.

1. New England shilling — copied from engraving.
2. New England sixpence — copied from engraving.
3. Oak Tree shilling — follows Crosby 1bD
4. Pine Tree sixpence — Crosby 1A but no dots.
5. Pine Tree threepence — follows Crosby 2bB.
6. Oak Tree twopence — date of genuine is 1662.
7. Pine Tree penny — a complete fabrication. There is no genuine penny.
8. Good Samaritan shilling.

EDWIN BISHOP

Beyond the fact that his address was 9 Dutch Street, New York City, and that he was said to have acquired Wyatt's dies, nothing is known of Bishop. We know, on the basis of his circular letter, that he struck thirty sets in silver, bronze, and tin of the Washington Crystal Palace Medal of 1853, Baker 361. W. Elliott Woodward, whose range of knowledge should be reliable proof, also claims for Bishop the following copies:



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. Washington 1793 Half Cent. A fabrication in copper. Baker 27; Bushnell 1254. According to Baker, only 2 specimens known, one of which is in the National Collection. The obverse of this piece is a shell and the reverse is from a genuine Half Cent. The two halves were skilfully joined by Bishop.
2. Good Samaritan Shilling from Wyatt's dies struck over an English gold guinea. This piece is a mule from the obverses of Wyatt's Good Samaritan and Oak Tree Shillings. "Mr. Edwin Bishop, late of New York, informed me many years ago that the dies for the Wyatt counterfeits having come into his possession he struck a few sets, regular in form; in Silver and Copper; that he then took an English guinea and, using the obverse dies of Wyatt's good samaritan and Pine tree shillings, he struck this coin; that he made no similar one in any metal whatever, but immediately destroyed the dies. Hence this die is strictly unique and must ever remain so, both as regards metal and impression. At the sale of Mr. Bishop's Collection, Dec. 17, 1863, it was purchased by Mr. Lightbody for \$42.50 which, considering its great rarity, and desirability was not an immoderate price."
Note following lot 4606, Woodward Sale, Nov. 18, 1878.
The piece was bought in by Woodward himself for five dollars as there was no apparent competition in the sale.
3. All of Wyatt's dies in copper. Early statements in sales catalogues claim that only two sets were made by Bishop. See Lot 1911 in Brooks, Colburn, Finotti, etc. Sale of April 1863 catalogued by Woodward.

ROBINSON'S COPIES

As observed from one of his store cards, Alfred S. Robinson (1836-1876) of Hartford, Conn. was a "banker, broker, notary public, dealer in stocks, bonds, notes, land warrants, uncurrent money, and all kinds of American and foreign specie". Another store card adds numismatist to his versatility in business. Robinson was an active collector as well as a coin dealer; the year 1861 reflecting two auction sales of his collections in addition to his own fixed-price lists. The accompanying table is reproduced from one of these price lists and records the number struck of the medalets and copies that he published.

The Non Vi Virtute, Rosa Americana, Brasher Doubloon, and New England token were engraved by Joseph Merriam of Boston, while George H. Lovett was responsible for the Non Dependens Status and the Washington piece. The last-named coins, not included in the table because they were struck in 1862-63, prove the most interesting. The Non Dependens Status, dated 1778, whose history of the original, if

TABLE

SHOWING the number struck and different metals of Coins, Medalets and Token
Published by ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

NAMES.	SILVER.	COPPER.	BRASS.	TIN.	PLATED.	NICKEL.	REMARKS.
George Clinton Medalet,	6	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of New York Gold Coin		25	25	.....	.....	.....	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Rosa Americana,	10	45	45	.....	.....	.....	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of N. E. Elephant,	3	15	15	.....	.....	15	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Granby,	20	150	150	150	150	150	
Anthony Wayne Medalet,	5	50	50	50	50	.....
Robert Fulton Medalet,	5	50	50	50	50	.....
Fourth of July Token,	20	100	100	100	100	.....	Dies Sold.
Fireman's Medal,	20	10 000	2,000	250	350	50	
Little Giant Token,	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	One Die Broken
Douglas and Fourth of July, mule		100	100	100	100	.....	Dies Sold.

any, was unknown even to Crosby, boasts two varieties issued in very small quantities, with and without the word copy below the bust and struck in silver and copper. The following comment was made by Lyman Low following Lot 25 in his sale of September 1918.

“This interesting piece entered the numismatic arena, quite in the same manner as its many companions, though not contemporary. It has strangely wandered incognito, through catalogues and collections, for upwards of 50 years, carrying a total absence of origin, issuer or publisher. Crosby in 1874, thought enough of it, to have an illustration made and inserted on page 306, of his work on Colonial Coins. His observation following the description “Origin and History Unknown”, wrapped the subject in a wet blanket of double thickness, in which state of coma, it has too long remained . . .”

The Washington Cent of 1789 is a clear fabrication, no original being known. It bears the Baker number 14 and in their work on English tokens, Messrs. Dalton and Hamer curiously list it under Middlesex No. 42. It is known in silver, copper, and bronze.

The Rosa Americana, of all the Robinson copies, bears describing in detail. The portrait of George II on the genuine is truer and lettering is smaller than on the copy. The rose on the genuine faces three-fourths right while the one on the copy is full-face. In addition, the leaves on the copy are elongated and more widely spaced than on the genuine.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



1. Higley Copper R Robinson store card, 6 metals; Adams (Conn.) 7-11.
2. Clinton R Non Vi Virtute Vici, 6 struck in silver and 54 in copper.



COPY

ORIGINAL

3. Brasher Doubloon, 25 each in copper and brass.



COPY

ORIGINAL

4. Rosa Americana 2 Pence 1733. 10 silver, 45 each in copper and brass. The copper copy weighs 14.53 grams while the genuine weighs 17.24 grams.



COPY

ORIGINAL

5. New England Token, 1694. 3 in silver and 15 each in copper, brass, and nickel.



6. Non Dependens Status 1778. A limited number struck in copper and silver. Haseltine, in the Randall sale of May 1877, claims for lot 717 that only 6 specimens were struck in silver.
7. Washington Cent 1789. An unknown amount struck in silver, copper, and bronze. Baker 14 and no genuine piece exists.

IDLER'S COPIES

William Idler, a Philadelphia coin dealer was located at 111 North Ninth Street beginning in 1858. This period, with its rapidly growing number of collectors, prompted Idler to publish and issue several copies in conjunction with his store cards. A fixed-price list issued by him in 1860 curiously calls his Washington Half Dollar a Cent, a singular error on the part of a dealer whose era was noted for serious study. The dies of the copies were engraved by Warner, probably John S. Warner of Philadelphia, the father of William H. and Charles K., the medalists and dealers of the late nineteenth century. Idler, who died in 1901, once possessed an 1804 dollar, one of which pedigreed specimens is named after him.



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. Washington Half Dollar. Baker 544, in silver, nickel, copper, brass, and tin. The word COPY that appears between the tail and UNITED is usually removed from the die as well as the cruder method of tooling the struck piece.
 - a) The uppermost star on the reverse of the genuine points between T and E, while on the copy it points at E.
 - b) The dot after America in the genuine is closer to the arrow feathers than on the copy.
 - c) The end of the 2 in the date of the genuine points down while on the copy it points up.
 - d) Genuine: silver 12.50-15.16 grams, copper 14.25-17.70 grams. Copy: silver 12.35-15.75 grams, copper 13.65 g.



COPY



ORIGINAL

2. Baltimore Penny. Adams (Pa.) 216-222. Struck in gold (2), silver, nickel (3), copper-nickel, copper, bronze, brass, and white metal. The one in copper weighs 5.12 grams and the most distinguishable feature of the copy is that the legend on the obverse ends in CT as opposed to just C on the genuine. Many copies have Idler's commercial information skilfully removed from the obverse. Copper-nickel 3.63; bronze 4.96; brass 4.60 grams.

IDLER MULES

HALF DOLLAR

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Obv. --- Obv. of Half Dollar. Rev. --- Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 210 |
| 2. Same | Copper. Adams 211 |
| 3. Same | Brass. Adams 212 |
| 4. Same | W.M. Adams (212a) |
| 5. Obv. — Rev. of Half Dollar. Rev. - Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 213 |
| 6. Same | Copper. Adams 214 |
| 7. Same | Brass. Adams 215 |
| 8. Same | W.M. Adams (215a) |

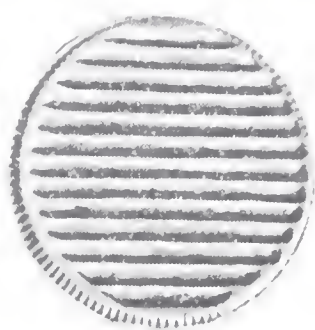
BALTIMORE PENNY

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Obv. — Obv. of Penny. Rev. -- Idler's card. | Silver, reeded edge. Adams 223 |
| 2. Same | Copper, reeded edge. Adams 224 |
| 3. Same | Cop-Nic, reeded edge. Adams 225 |
| 4. Same | Cop-Nic, plain edge. Adams 226 |
| 5. Same | Brass, plain edge. Adams 227 |
| 6. Same | Brass, reeded edge. Adams 228 |

BOLEN'S COPIES

John Adams Bolen (1826-1907) of Springfield, Mass. was the most widely known and most prolific engraver of struck copies. Prominent and respected among numismatists of his day, his die-sinking of medals and coin-copies was superb. In his own descriptive catalogue of his works, Bolen expressed regret at having made the copies "as I have been informed that they have been worn or rubbed and made to look old, then sold as genuine. I spent a great deal of time on them; on one I worked from a genuine coin, on the others from very fine electrotypes. They are all quite scarce now. They were not a financial success to me . . ." Moreover, Bolen was a highly regarded member of the Springfield Antiquarian Society and a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, factors which certainly placed him in a completely honorable status.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. BAR CENT, 65 struck in copper in 1862 and the dies sold to W. Elliot Woodward who struck twelve pieces in silver. The Bushnell Sale of 1882 (lots 1162-64) discloses additional strikings in nickel, brass, and tin, but since Woodward in his circular (reproduced here) makes no mention of which of the three Lovetts was commissioned to strike the silver pieces, we shall probably never know who was responsible for the other metals. Bolen's copy has the S passing over, instead of under, the A. Bolen no.2; Johnson no.2.

Copper 5.25-5.30 grams. Silver 5.50 grams; Genuine Copper 5.65 grams.



COPY



ORIGINAL

2. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Large stars. 2 struck in silver and 40 in copper, in 1863 and the dies destroyed by Bolen. According to the Woodward sale of April 1866, a unique striking is known in brass but this may be a trial piece inadvertently omitted in Bolen's listing. The following points of comparison may be used for identification:

- a) The tops of ME in Americana are joined on the genuine.
- b) The lower portion of the S in Tyrannis is just about closed up on the genuine while it is quite open on the copy.
- c) Bolen placed a dot in the Y of Tyrannis as a secret mark.
- d) The point of the star below the second E on the reverse is directed to a small ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a large ray.
- e) The star under N points to a large ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a small ray.

Copper 9.45-9.50 grams, silver 9.70-10.65 grams; Genuine copper 7.50-7.60 grams. Bolen no.7; Johnson no.7.



COPY



ORIGINAL

3. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Small stars. The same general information and statistics as apply to the preceding - including a unique striking in brass which weighs 8.60 grams. Bolen no.8; Johnson no.8.



COPY



ORIGINAL

4. HIGLEY COPPER. 2 struck in silver and 40 copper in 1864 after which the dies were sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards. It is not known how many Edwards had struck although pieces are known in nickel and brass.

a) Bolen's copy has six dots on each crown band of the reverse, while the genuine has only five.

b) The copy has a complete circle around the deer while the genuine has not.

c) Bolen's secret mark, a dot, may be seen in the C of Pence.

Copper 9.50-9.70 grams, Silver 8.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper 7.90-11.02 grams. Bolen no.10; Johnson no.11.



COPY



ORIGINAL

5. CAROLINA TOKEN. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 after which the dies were rendered useless and deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society. One of the silver copies is known to have been struck over an 1807 Half Dollar and is so recorded in lot 1441 of the sale conducted by the Chapman Brothers in June 1885.

Copper 10.65 grams, Silver 6.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.42-10.49 grams. Bolen no.33; Johnson no.36.



6. CAROLINA TOKEN, 2 Elephants, 10 struck in copper in 1869 and the dies deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society after having been rendered useless. Of this piece, Bolen says: "The reverse of No.34 was cut first, but was not correct. I then cut another and after striking the pieces for No.33 I struck two in copper, from the two obverse dies. I then annealed the incorrect die and lettered it "Only ten struck" and then struck the 10, making 12 with elephant on both sides."

Bolen no.34; Johnson no.37.



COPY



ORIGINAL

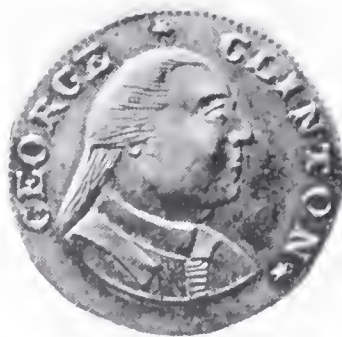


7. N.Y. LIBERNATUS EAGLE, 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with the B.N.S. after cancellation.

- a) The star projects under the extremity of the Indian's right foot on the copy, while it does not extend that far on the genuine.
- b) Bolen has the ground line touching the Indian's right foot.
- c) There are nine feathers in the headdress of the copy; the genuine has only seven.

Copper 10.50 grams, brass 9.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.23-9.91 grams.

Bolen no.36; Johnson no.39.



COPY



ORIGINAL



8. CLINTON CENT, 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with B.N.S. after cancellation. An intimate study of the Clinton Cent may be found in the C.C.J. issue of Sept.-Oct. 1950.

- a) Bolen placed the tip of the first E of Excelsior to the right of the left foot whereas the genuine has the E directly below the foot.
- b) The copy has the outer oval on the reverse coinciding with the top ground line; the genuine has two complete ovals, the outer one breaking the top ground line.
- c) The copy produces a perfect alignment of the side of the second G in George, the bottom of the ear, and the lowest point of the star that follows Clinton; the star on the genuine is high and cannot be aligned with the ear or the G.
- d) There is a dot in the O of George placed there as a secret mark by Bolen.

Copper 10.00-10.65 grams: Genuine Copper ditto. Bolen 37; Johnson 40. Silver copy was struck over an 1822 Quarter by Bolen.

9. MULE of Reverse 2 with Reverse 3. Bolen Mule No.1. One struck in brass.
10. MULE of Obverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.11. 2 Silver, 40 Copper, 5 brass.
11. MULE of Reverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.12. 5 struck in copper.
12. MULE of Obverse 8 with Reverse 7. Bolen Mule No.13. 5 struck in copper.
13. MULE of Obverse 8 with Obverse 7. Bolen Mule No.14. 5 struck in copper.
14. MULE of Reverse 2 with Obverse 4. Unlisted by Bolen and probably struck by Edwards. The dies are obviously defaced and partially restored.

Other mules also exist combined with Bolen's Store Cards and unlisted both by Bolen and Johnson.

EDWARD'S COPIES

Very little is known of Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York. His name appears regularly amongst the buyers in the sales catalogues of the 1860's—a fact which unquestionably placed him in the ranks of serious collectors of the day. His own collection was catalogued by Edward Cogan and sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in October 1865, shortly after his death. None of his copies, incidentally, appeared in the sale. The authority for his responsibility in striking and/or issuing copies rests with W. Elliot Woodward and Ed Frossard in the case of the Half Cent, and with Edward Cogan for the Immune Columbia which is illustrated by Crosby on Plate X.



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. HALF CENT 1796. 12 pieces struck: 4.85 grams; genuine 5.05 grams. Bushnell 2768. In the Francis S. Hoffman collection sold in New York during a four-day sale in April 1866, Woodward has this to say about lot 944: "One of the Edwards counterfeits: as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in

London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City.” The piece in this sale, incidentally, was purchased by Crosby for \$5.50.

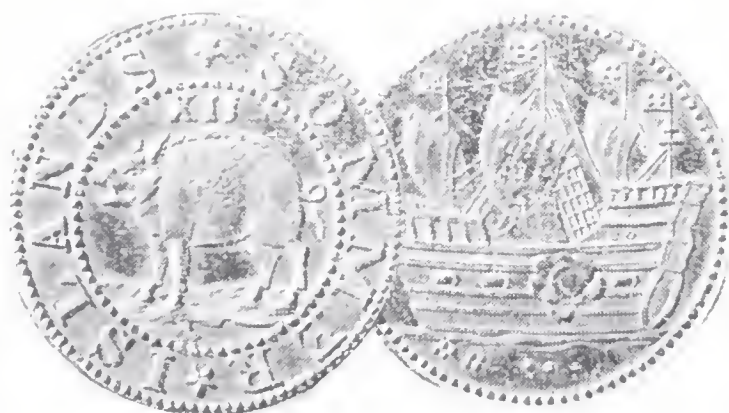
2. IMMUNE COLUMBIA NOVA CONSTELLATIO

- The reverse of Edwards’ die has the lowest star pointing directly between V and A of NOVA, whereas the star of the genuine tends to point toward V.
- The space between the C of COLUMBIA and the head is wider on the genuine than on the copy.
- There is no ground line visible on Crosby’s illustration of Edwards’ copy.

Note: The writer has been unable to procure a specimen of the Edwards copy for illustration and weight.

DICKESON COPIES

Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882) was best known for his *American Numismatic Manual* published in Philadelphia in 1859. Although a doctor of medicine, most of his years were spent in the study of antiquities and archaeology.



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING. Copper-Nickel, copper, brass, white-metal. This piece comes muled with various store cards and medals. Although Crosby called this a Robinson piece and others attributed it to Idler, it remained for Woodward to give Dickeson credit for issuing this copy. It was struck, probably in Philadelphia, in the 1850’s.



COPY



ORIGINAL

2. CONTINENTAL DOLLAR 1776. Copper, tin, and according to Haseltine, also 50 specimens in silver. Struck as a souvenir for the Centennial of 1876, this piece, like the preceding, cannot deceive. Years later, in the twentieth century, Thomas L. Elder acquired the dies.

SOMMER ISLANDS MULES

1. Obv. —	Washington (Baker 615). Rev. —	Hog. Copper. Adams 161
2. Same		Hog. W.M. Adams (161a)
3. Same		Ship. Copper. Adams 159
4. Same		Ship. W.M. Adams 160
5. Obv. —	Evans & Watson, Phila. Rev. —	Ship. Copper. Adams 147
6. Same		Ship. Brass. Adams 148
7. Same		Ship. W.M. Adams 149
8. Same		Ship. Cop-Nic. Adams 150
9. Same		Hog. Copper. Adams 151
10. Same		Hog. Brass. Adams 152
11. Same		Hog. W.M. Adams 153
12. Same		Hop. Cop-Nic. Adams 154



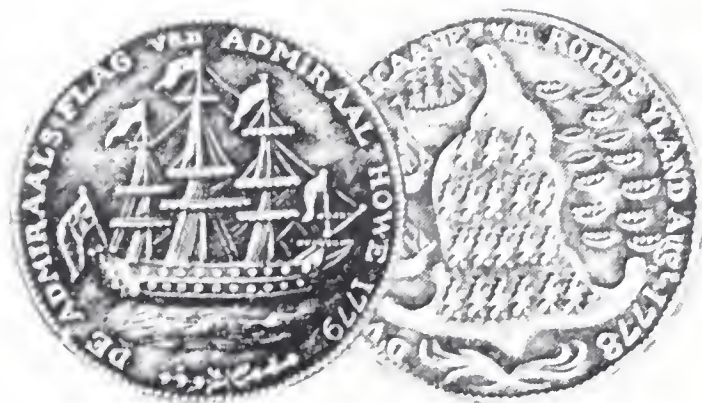
WUESTHOFF

Located at 113 Canal Street, A. Wuesthoff was a New York City coin dealer in the 1880's. His only issue was a fabrication of a Sommer Islands 20 Shilling piece struck in gold, silver, bronze, and brass. It is not known how many of each were struck nor do we know the engraver of the dies. The bronze specimen weighs 12.62 grams while the one in brass weighs exactly 11 grams. Silver 14.95, Gold 7.13 grams — 20 carats.



THE KETTLE COPIES

The copper-gilt or brass imitations of United States Half and Quarter Eagles of 1803 are merely gaming counters. They were made by the Birmingham firm of Kettle & Sons in the early part of the nineteenth century and the name Kettle is discernable to the right of the date. Attempts were made to attribute pattern qualities to these pieces at various times by unknowing parties. The Quarter Eagle is also known in silver and was catalogued in the Chubbuck sale of 1873 where it was called a "Kettle dime."



THE GRANT COPY

Horace M. Grant, a dealer who operated Grant's Hobby Shop at 109 Empire Street, Providence, Rhode Island, had copies of the Rhode Island token made in 1936. These were struck by the Robbins Company of Attleboro, Mass. in both bronze and silver, the latter metal in a very limited number. To avoid confusion, despite the obvious medalllic character of the copy, Mr. Grant had his initials H.M.G. placed on the crest of the wave below the Howe battleship.



THE SMITH COUNTERFEITS

"Smith of Ann Street" seems to be a byword among collectors of large cents yet this engraver is shrouded in a mantle of obscurity. His counterfeits are nothing more than genuine cents which were rather tastefully tooled and improved upon. Although his 1793 Cents are the most common, it does not seem improbable that he also 'improved' or otherwise altered other dates, e.g., 1799 and 1804.

From the Jencks and Paine Sale sold by Woodward in December 1866, we hear the first mention of Smith pieces under lot 303: "1793 Unique variety; obv. head with flowing hair; rev. wreath, stars and stripes on the edge. One of Mr. Smith's make, and a more artistic and Beautiful coin than was ever issued by the U.S. Mint."



MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Thomas L. Elder souvenir copies.

The late Tom Elder 1877-1948 was a prolific issuer of medals and tokens relating to historical events. As a New York coin dealer he had at one time acquired the dies of the Dickeson Continental Dollar copy and proceeded to restrike and mule a number of pieces from these dies. Some of these are now illustrated.



2. The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

In 1930, various municipalities in Massachusetts celebrated the great event by issuing souvenir copies of the Pine Tree Shilling. These were fully described by Shepard Pond in the *Numismatist* of 1931.

Struck by the Whitehead and Hoag Company:

- 1) BILLERICA. White metal, 2500 pieces. Pond no. 14.
- 2) JOHN HULL. White metal with oxidized silver finish, 20,000 pieces. Pond no. 15.
- 3) WORCESTER. Composition with nickel finish, 22,000 pieces. Pond no. 26.



Struck by the Robbins Company:

- 1) BOSTON TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE. White metal, 2000 pieces. Pond no.27.
- 2) GOV. WINTHROP CHIEF CHICKATABOT. White metal, silver finish, 10,000 pieces. Pond no.28.
- 3) BOSTON COMMON TERCENTENARY 1935. Composition, silver finish. This piece, though struck five years later, is inserted here to maintain the sequence.



3. The International Sterling Company. Replica of a Pine Tree Shilling.



4. The Elder copy of Pine Tree Shilling.

New Edition
COINS OF THE WORLD
Twentieth Century Issues

1901 - 1950

Fourth Edition

Containing a complete list of all the coins issued by the countries of the whole world, their colonies or dependencies, with illustrations of most of the types and the average valuation among collectors and dealers. The most important general numismatic work of modern times, in demand all over the world.

The Fourth Edition has an increase of twenty percent in the number of pages and hundreds of new illustrations. Many countries have been entirely rewritten and others extensively revised. Adjusted valuations have been made wherever necessary. The editorial work on this book has necessitated enormous correspondence with the working mints of the world and important collectors and experts in many countries. Many new countries or colonial possessions appear with coinages for the first time and particular care has been taken to fully illustrate them.

Large octavo cloth, 300 pages with nearly 2000 illustrations

Price \$5.00

PUBLISHED BY
WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y., U.S.A.

Orders should be sent to our Distributing Office: Mineola, N. Y.

